Kentucky Retirement Systems Overview



Presented to:

KRS Pre-Retirement Education Programs

August-September 2015

KRS Website: www.kyret.ky.gov



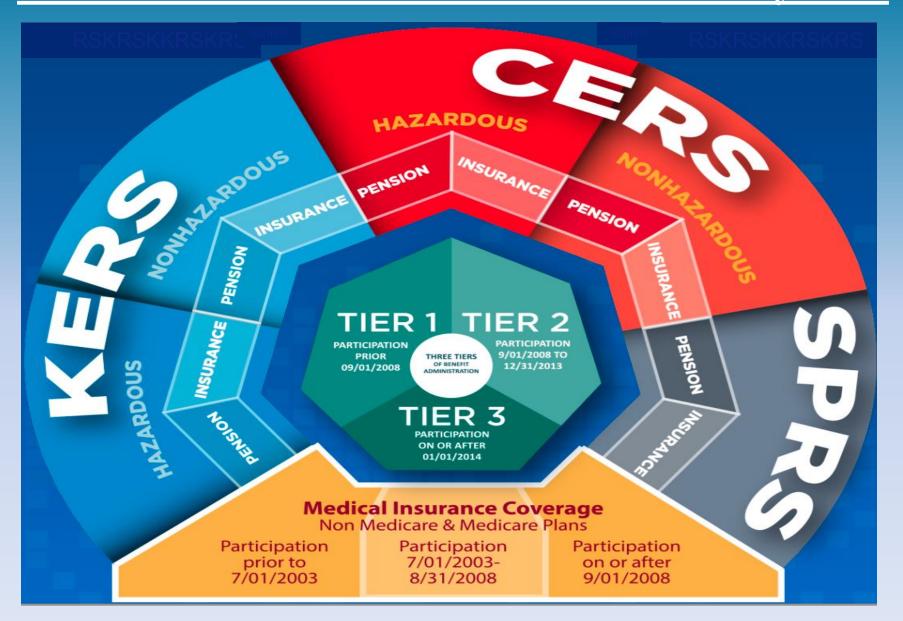
Kentucky Retirement Systems (KRS) Facts

- KRS administers retirement benefits for over 348,000 state and local government employees
 - These employees include state employees, state police officers,
 city and county employees, local agency employees, and
 nonteaching staff of local school boards and regional universities.

KRS administers three plans:

- Kentucky Employees Retirement System (KERS)
 - KRS 61.510 to 61.705 and KY Administrative Regulations, Title 105
- County Employees Retirement System (CERS)
 - KRS 78.510 to 78.852 and KY Administrative Regulations, Title 105
- State Police Retirement System (SPRS)
 - KRS 16.505 to 16.652 and KY Administrative Regulations, Title 105

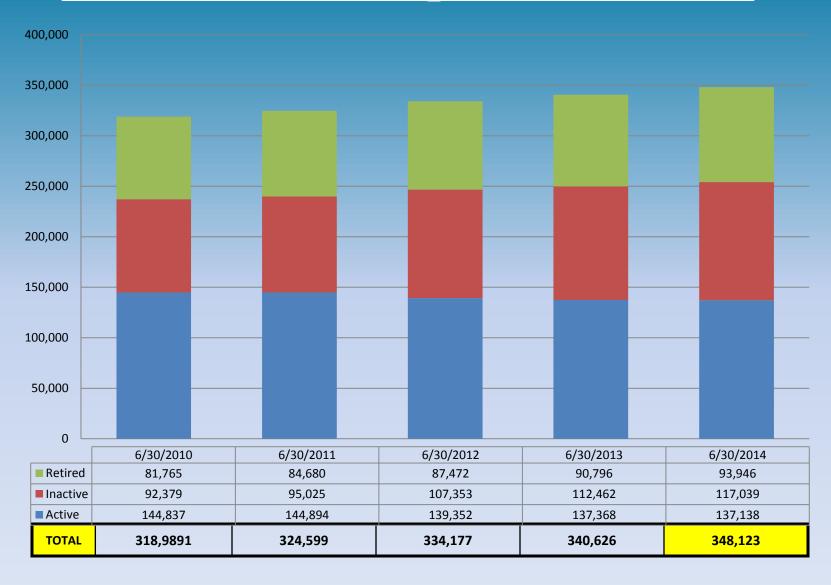
How We Differ from Other Public Pension Systems



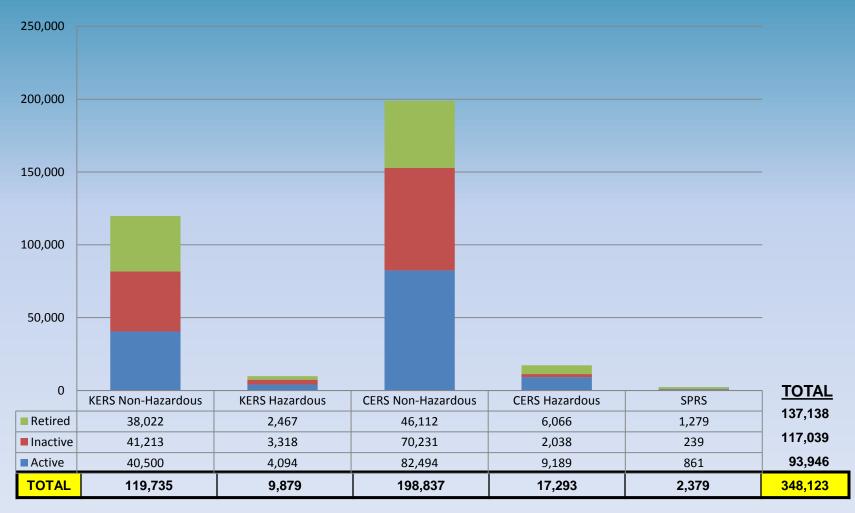
Plan Administration

- A thirteen-member Board of Trustees administers the Systems:
 - Two trustees elected by KERS members
 - Three trustees elected by CERS members
 - One trustee elected by SPRS members
 - Six trustees appointed by the Governor
 - One must be knowledgeable about the pension requirements on local governments
 - Two must have at least 10 years of investment experience
 - One each from lists of nominees submitted by the KY League of Cities, the KY Association of Counties, and the KY School Boards Association
 - The Secretary of the Kentucky Personnel Cabinet, ex officio
- The Board appoints an Executive Director to act as the Chief Administrative Officer of the Board
- KRS reports for budget purposes to the Kentucky General Assembly

KRS Membership (2010 – 2014)



KRS Membership by System and Status <u>As of June 30, 2014</u>



Source: June 30, 2014 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR)

KRS Current Assets and Benefit Payments

- As of June 30, 2015, the (unaudited)market value of KRS assets (pension and insurance) was \$15.70 billion
- KRS pays over \$2 billion in pension and insurance benefits each year
 - 95% of benefit payments are delivered to Kentucky residents and have a significant impact on the Kentucky economy

Source: June 30, 2015 Unaudited Financial Statements and Investment Report

How is KRS Funded?

• There are three (3) sources of funding for Kentucky Retirement Systems:

– Employee Contributions:

Set by statute

Employer Contributions:

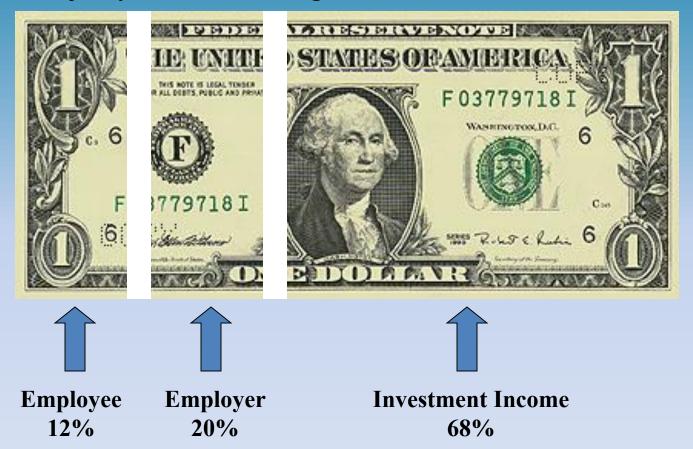
- Set annually by the KRS Board of Trustees based on an independent actuarial valuation and recommendation
- Contribution paid by KERS and SPRS employers subject to the appropriation amount set forth by the General Assembly in the biennial budget legislation

Return on Investments

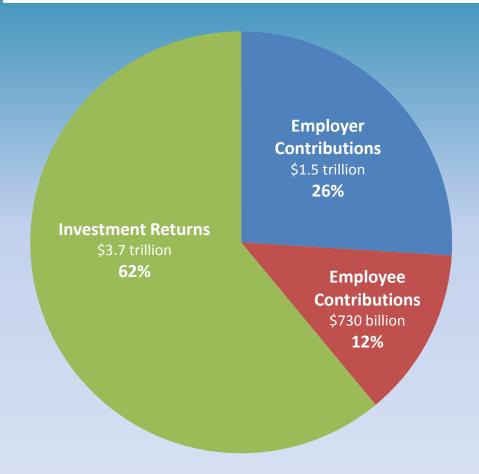
- The KRS Investment Committee has the authority to make investment decisions and hire external investment managers and consultants
- KRS utilizes internal investment staff, external investment managers, and independent investment consultants to conduct the investment program

How is KRS Funded?

The Majority of KRS Funding Comes from Return on Investments



Public Pension Fund Revenue Sources *United States, 1984 to 2013*



Sources: US Census Bureau and the National Association of State Retirement Administrators (NASRA Issue Brief: Employee Contributions to Public Pension Plans, February 2015).

The US Census Bureau first began reporting public pension fund revenue data in 1982.

Employer Contributions

- Set by Board of Trustees based on actuarial analysis and recommendations
- Employer Contribution Rate Consists of:
 - Pension and Insurance Contribution
 - **Normal Cost** = The cost of projected benefits allocated to the current year (the year the valuation is conducted)
 - **UAL Payment** = The present value of benefits earned to date that are not covered by current plan assets
 - Insurance Contribution
 - Created by 1978 Legislature
 - Made a contractual obligation by 1988 Legislature; taken out of inviolable contract for employees hired on or after July 1, 2003
 - In 2006, GASB 43 and 45 changed the accounting and reporting requirements related to Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) for public retirement systems.
 - KRS must now recognize and report on an accrual basis the cost of retiree health insurance benefits over the working life of the employee

Actuarially Required 2015-2016 Employer Contributions

(as a percent of payroll)

System	Pension Normal Cost	Pension Admin. Expense	Payment On Pension UAL	Total Pension Rate	Insurance Normal Cost	Insurance Admin. Expense	Payment on Insurance UAL	Total Insurance Fund	Actuarial Required Rates from 2013 Valuation	Phase-in Rates*
KERS (Non- Hazardous)	3.48%	0.65%	26.71%	30.84%	2.69%	.26%	4.98%	7.93%	38.77%	1
KERS (Hazardous)	5.24%	0.55%	10.58%	16.37%	9.27%	.14%	.56%	9.97%	26.34%	-
SPRS	8.05%	0.41%	45.44%	53.90%	11.91%	.41%	9.54%	21.86%	75.76%	-
CERS (Non- Hazardous)	3.56%	0.79%	8.40%	12.75%	3.32%	.20%	1.83%	5.35%	18.10%	17.67%*
CERS (Hazardous)	6.09%	0.26%	14.38%	20.73%	8.90%	.15%	5.92%	14.97%	35.70%	34.31%*

^{*} The CERS rates reflect the ten-year phase-in of the insurance portion of the rate required by KRS 61.565(6).

KENTUCKY RETIREMENT SYSTEMS INVESTMENT PROGRAM



The KRS Investment Function

- Under Kentucky Revised Statute 61.650, the KRS Board of Trustees (the Board) has the "... exclusive power to invest and reinvest... (the Systems' funds)... in accordance with federal law."
- The Board is required by statute to establish an Investment Committee
 - Two (2) members must be the two trustees with investment experience appointed by the Governor.
 - Three (3) members are appointed by the Board chair.
- The Investment Committee has the authority to implement the investment policies adopted by the Board and to "... act on behalf of the Board on all investment-related matters and to acquire, sell, safeguard, monitor, and manage the assets and securities of the several funds."
- The KRS Chief Investment Officer supervises the KRS Investment Division and reports to the Investment Committee and the Executive Director (for administrative purposes).

Staff Educational Qualifications

(9 Professional Staff and 1 Administrative Assistant)

- Traditional Education Advanced Degrees
 - 4 MBA's
 - 1 MS Finance
- Industry Certifications
 - 3 Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) Charterholders
 - 1 CFA Candidate (6 covered by CFA Code of Ethics)
 - 2 Chartered Alternative Investment Analysts (CAIA)
 - 1 CAIA Candidate

Internal vs. External Management

	Pension			Insurance	
Internal	\$2,108,986,767	18.41%	Internal	\$1,023,358,691	25.01%
External	\$9,345,157,286	81.59%	External	\$3,068,990,584	74.99%

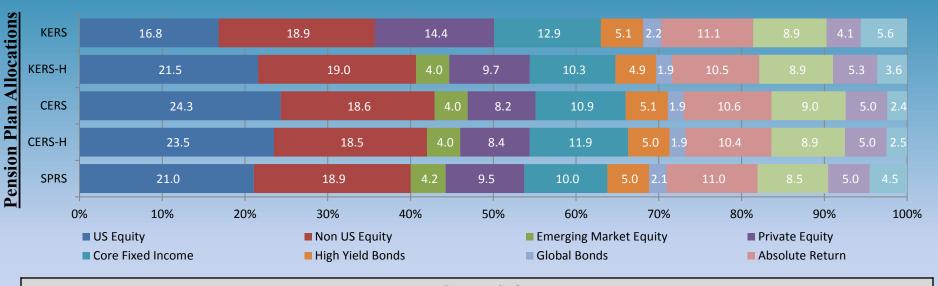
Aggregate

Internal	\$ 3,132,345,459	20.15%
External	\$12,414,147,869	79.85%

Fiscal and Calendar Year Pension Returns

KRS Pension Fund		KR	S Pension Fund
Fiscal Year	Return	Calendar Y	Year Return
1990	11.67	1990	1.39
1991	8.24	1991	21.79
1992	11.67	1992	8.77
1993	12.16	1993	7.40
1994	1.02	1994	1.24
1995	18.99	1995	26.91
1996	17.63	1996	16.54
1997	24.16	1997	23.27
1998	20.76	1998	18.08
1999	14.27	1999	14.08
2000	6.42	2000	(2.70)
2001	(5.42)	2001	(3.31)
2002	(4.31)	2002	(6.82)
2003	4.28	2003	20.02
2004	13.59	2004	10.93
2005	9.25	2005	6.40
2006	9.68	2006	13.98
2007	15.27	2007	6.58
2008	(4.22)	2008	(23.92)
2009	(17.23)	2009	19.66
2010	15.76	2010	12.70
2011	18.75	2011	(0.48)
2012	0.01	2012	12.68
2013	10.82	2013	12.70
2014	15.55	2014	5.14

KENTUCKY RETIREMENT SYSTEMS – PENSION PLAN PERFORMANCE & ALLOCATION - 12/31/14



		KRS - 1	PENSION				
	Month	FYTD	1 YR	3 YR	5 YR	10 YR	ITD
KERS	-0.85	-0.61	5.98	10.23	8.48	5.86	9.41
KERS Plan Index	-0.63	-0.62	5.38	10.75	8.58	5.99	9.52
KERS-H	-0.95	-1.17	4.90	10.08	8.39	5.82	9.40
KHAZ Plan Index	-0.79	-0.79	5.44	10.82	8.62	6.00	9.53
CERS	-0.94	-1.07	4.91	10.08	8.39	5.82	9.40
CERS Plan Index	-0.81	-0.75	5.50	10.84	8.63	6.01	9.53
CERS-H	-0.93	-1.05	4.92	10.07	8.38	5.82	9.40
CHAZ Plan Index	-0.81	-0.75	5.49	10.84	8.63	6.01	9.53
SPRS	-0.97	-1.08	4.96	10.10	8.40	5.83	9.40
SPRS Plan Index	-0.80	-0.81	5.37	10.79	8.60	6.00	9.53

KENTUCKY RETIREMENT SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES



Allocation of KRS Administrative Costs

- KRS 61.580 provides the following: "The retirement allowance account shall be the account in which shall be accumulated all employer contributions From this account shall be paid the expenses of the system and the board incurred in administration of the system
- KRS administrative costs are paid from each plan's Retirement Allowance Account and are allocated based on pro rata share of the System's total membership. For the 2014-2015 fiscal year, the membership totals and the Administrative Percentages have been calculated as follows:

System	Member Count	System Percentage
KERS	119,735	34.3%
KHAZ	9,879	2.82%
CERS	198,837	57.16%
CHAZ	17,293	4.90%
SPRS	2,379	0.80%
TOTALS	348,123	100.00%

• Total administrative expense for 2015 was \$31.1 million dollars. \$89.08 per member per year.

Funding Level

- Ratio of Actuarial Assets to Actuarial Liabilities
- Measure of the plan's financial soundness
- Provides a "snapshot" of the plan's ability to meet liabilities (benefits) earned to date
- Actuarial funding level is based on a 5-year smoothing method, i.e. 20% of market gains/losses are recognized each year over a 5-year period

Combined Funded Status

Fund		June 30, 2014		June 30, 2013			
Fund	Pension Insurance		Combined	Pension	Insurance	Combined	
KERS Non-Hazardous	21.0%	27.9%	22.1%	23.2%	23.4%	23.2%	
KERS Hazardous	64.6%	105.6%	78.0%	64.5%	96.2%	74.9%	
CERS Non-Hazardous	62.6%	70.0%	64.2%	60.1%	66.6%	61.5%	
CERS Hazardous	59.8%	66.8%	62.0%	57.7%	62.1%	59.1%	
SPRS	35.6%	66.4%	43.5%	37.1%	61.3%	43.3%	

Summary of Actuarial Funding Level (2009 – 2014)

KERS Non-Hazardous PENSION



Summary of Actuarial Funding Level (2009 – 2014)

KERS Non-Hazardous INSURANCE



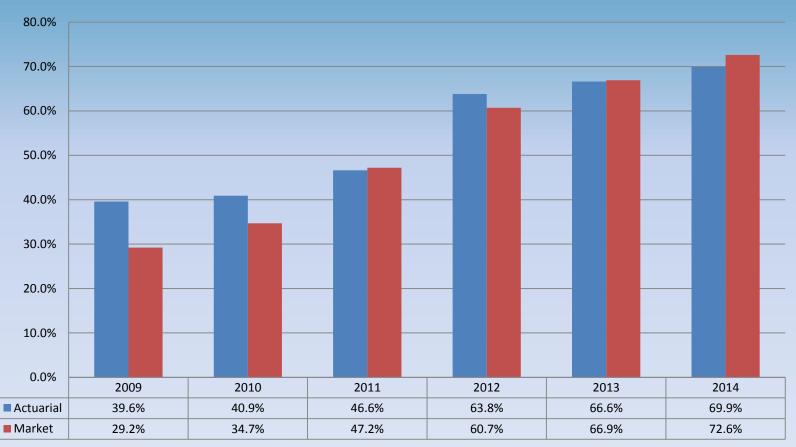
Summary of Actuarial Funding Level (2009 – 2014)

CERS Non-Hazardous PENSION



Summary of Actuarial Funding Level (2009 – 2014)

CERS Non-Hazardous INSURANCE



Unfunded Actuarial Liability (UAL)

- Difference between current value of assets and liabilities
- Represents the unfunded liability on benefits already earned by employees and retirees
- UAL is amortized over a 30 year or shorter period,
 much like a home mortgage
- The amortized payment is a part of the employer contribution rate

KERS/SPRS 2014 Unfunded Liabilities

(in billions of dollars)

			2014			2013
System	Pension	Insurance	Combined	Pension	Insurance	Combined
KERS Non-Hazardous	\$9.13	\$1.61	\$10.74	\$8.75	\$1.63	\$10.38
KERS Hazardous	\$0.29	(\$0.02)	\$0.27	\$0.28	\$0.01	\$0.29
SPRS	\$0.44	\$0.08	\$0.52	\$0.41	\$0.09	\$0.50
TOTAL	\$9.86	\$1.67	\$11.53	\$9.44	\$1.73	\$11.17

Source: June 30, 2014 Actuarial Valuation

CERS 2014 Unfunded Liabilities

(in billions of dollars)

			2014			2013
System	Pension	Insurance	Combined	Pension	Insurance	Combined
CERS Non-Hazardous	\$3.66	\$0.79	\$4.45	\$3.74	\$0.82	\$4.56
CERS Hazardous	\$1.32	\$0.50	\$1.82	\$1.32	\$0.54	\$1.86
TOTAL	\$4.98	\$1.29	\$6.27	\$5.06	\$1.36	\$6.42

Source: June 30, 2014 Actuarial Valuation

What Caused the Increase in Unfunded Liabilities?

- 1. Reductions to Employer Contribution Rates in KERS and SPRS
- 2. Retiree COLA increases not pre-funded
- 3. 2008-2009 Market Losses
- 4. Cost Inflation for Retiree Insurance
- **5.** Compliance with GASB 43/45 (2006)
- 6. Demographic losses

KERS Unfunded Liability Attribution

Actuary Prepared Attribution of Unfunded Liability: KERS Non-Hazardous Pension Plan

Fiscal Year	Unfunded Actuarial Liability (Beg. Of Year)	Investment (G) / L	COLA	Benefits	Actuarial Assumptions	Employer Contribution Shortfall	Demographic & Salary Experience	Other	Unfunded Actuarial Liability (End of Year)
2008	4,089	12	245	0	0	179	128	158	4,811
2009	4,811	308	205	-45	-12	198	131	269	5,864
2010	5,864	324	102	0	0	216	-37	326	6,795
2011	6,795	243	113	0	0	221	-129	212	7,455
2012	7,455	325	117	0	0	236	-53	180	8,260
2013	8,260	166	0	0	0	249	-18	94	8,751
2014	8,751	-129	0	0	0	224	68	212	9,126

Total Increase	1,249	782	-45	-12	1,522	90	1,451	
Attribution %	24.79%	15.50%			30.21%	1.78%	28.80%	100.0%

CERS Unfunded Liability Attribution

Actuary Prepared Attribution of Unfunded Liability: CERS Non-Hazardous Pension Plan

Fiscal Year	Unfunded Actuarial Liability (Beg. Of Year)
2008	1,192
2009	1,573
2010	2,262
2011	2,912
2012	3,288
2013	3,592
2014	3,742

Investment (G) / L	COLA	Benefits	Actuarial Assumptions	Demographic & Salary Experience	Other
28	129	0	0	83	141
344	101	0	44	36	165
354	55	0	0	7	235
230	62	0	0	35	49
341	71	0	0	-71	-37
165	0	0	0	29	-44
-219	0	0	0	83	49

Attribution %		50.46%	16.97%	0.00%	1.78%	8.20%	22.57%		100.0%		
Tota	Total Increase		1,243	418	0	44	202	556			
		Ī							·		
4	3,742		-219	0	0	0	83	49		3,655	
	3,372		103	U	· ·	V				3,712	

Unfunded Actuarial Liability (End of Year)

1,573

2,262

2,912

3,288

3,592

3 742

Retiree Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA)

- The 1996 General Assembly enacted an automatic cost of living adjustment (COLA) provision for all recipients of KRS benefits
- During the 2008 Special Session, the General Assembly determined that each July beginning in 2009, retirees who have been receiving a retirement allowance for at least 12 months will receive an automatic COLA of 1.5%
- Statute does not allow pre-funding: the COLA becomes an unfunded liability for a 30 year amortization period
- COLAs are NOT guaranteed by the inviolable contract language in state law: the General Assembly has the right to reduce, suspend, or eliminate the COLA
- The General Assembly suspended COLAs for FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14 per the State Executive Branch Budget bill (HB 265, 2012 RS)
- SB 2 (2013 RS) now only permits COLAs for retirees under two scenarios:
 - 1. If the particular system for which the COLA is provided...
 - Is Greater than 100% funded, and
 - The COLA will not reduce the funding level of the system below 100%, and
 - The COLA is authorized by the legislature to be paid using surplus funds
 - 2. OR if the legislature prefunds the COLA

Required Contribution to Fully Fund 1.5% COLA's

	Payable				
Fund	July 1, 2014	July 1, 2015			
KERS Non-Hazardous	\$126,831,924	\$128,526,660			
KERS Hazardous	8,030,529	8,219,212			
CERS Non-Hazardous	83,576,350	87,745,155			
CERS Hazardous	30,503,466	31,880,174			
State Police Retirement System	8,002,669	8,065,453			

Source: January 2, 2014 Letter from Cavanaugh Macdonald Consulting, LLC

Near Term Challenges Facing KRS

- Plan Funding KERS Nonhazardous & SPRS
- Implementation of HB 62 Participating Employer Withdrawal
- Resolving Pension Spiking Issues
- Implementation of GASB Standards 74 and 75 (OPEB Health Insurance Reporting and Accounting
- Seven Counties Bankruptcy and Other Mental Health/Mental Retardation Board cases
- Budgetary and Staffing Constraints

KENTUCKY RETIREMENT SYSTEMS



Questions and Comments

CONTACT INFORMATION



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